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in his opinion, is most likely to occur during a general European war. The first phase of the revolution will be the declaration of the general strike, a wide application of sabotage, the disorganization of the army, the capture of the state powers, etc.; the second phase will consist in the reorganization of the means of communication and transportation and in the establishment of syndicalist authority throughout all industries.

M. Dufour, who is an ex-professor of political economy presents his subject in an abstract and dialectical form which suggests the method of Proudhon. His dialectical powers, however, are comparatively slight, and he does not succeed in convincing the reader that the revolution *is* inevitable and that it *must* develop in the manner in which he describes it. The book remains what it is said to be in the announcement accompanying it—a “didactic work” on syndicalism and on the ideas of the revolutionary movement. In considering its contents, it should be remembered, however, that many of the ideas expressed in it are the private views of the author who has no authority (in so far as I know) to speak for the French syndicalists.

LOUIS LEVINE.

New York City.

NEW BOOKS

BEER, M. H. *A history of English socialism*. Two volumes. (London: Bell. 1914.)

DE BRIEY, R. *Essai sur l'association du capital et du travail par l'actionnariat ouvrier*. (Paris: Rivière. 1914. 2.50 fr.)

CARPENTER, C. *Industrial co-partnership*. (London: Co-partnership Pub. Co. 1914. Pp. 51. 1s.)

CLARK, J. B. *Social justice without socialism*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1914. 50c.)

FAY, C. R. *Co-partnership in industry*. Cambridge manuals of science and literature. (New York: Putnam's. 1913. Pp. 146. 40c.)

Sketches of some of the experiments, successful and otherwise, in the field of co-partnership. A brief history of the coöperative movement in England together with detailed descriptions of the establishments of Godin, Leclaire, and Lever Bros. Ltd., and some that are not so well known. No conclusions are drawn. It is written in good form and conveys much detailed information. It is a good book for those who want a most brief treatment. J. L. L.

HENRY, R. A. *Le socialisme et l'art de commander dans l'industrie*. (Paris: Gauthier-Villars. 1914. Pp. iv, 272. 3.50 fr.)

KIPPER, J. *Die sozialistische Jugendbewegung in Deutschland.* (M. Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1913. Pp. 41. 0.60 M.)

PRICE, L. L. *Coöperation and co-partnership.* The nation's library, 8. (London: Collins' Clear-type Press. 1914. Pp. 264. 1s.)

The problem originated in the Industrial Revolution when the capitalist and the laborer were divided into classes. The Malthusian theory and Mills's forecast of 1848 led thinkers to believe that the position of the laborer was hopeless and this was further strengthened by the Iron Law of Wages. Under the theory of the distributive processes of rent, interest, wages, and profits, there was conflict between the classes for their share, labor coming more and more to demand preference. Coöperation and copartnership were calculated to remove the grounds for complaint, but have not been unqualifiedly successful. The coöperative and copartnership systems that are practiced successfully in England are described: The Rochdale Plan, The Wholesale Society, Coöperative Production, and Coöperation in Agriculture. These have served to modify the wages system.

J. L. L.

"A RIFLEMAN." *The gathering storm. Being studies in social and economic tendencies.* (New York: Lane. 1913. Pp. vi, 297.)

The author of this volume rides roughshod over the pet theories of both the radical and the conservative. He is dogmatic in the extreme and uses his firearms indiscriminately on Christianity, socialism, capitalism, trade unionism, and all schools of political economy, yet his work is well written, stimulating, and of considerable merit. The first half of the book is a sketch of social evolution, from the point of view of economic determinism, the chief fault of which is that the author's theories are all treated as established facts. Then follows a discussion of certain economic "laws" which are fundamental in civilized society. All accepted theories of value from Marx to Marshall are completely refuted, but the theory of the class struggle is accepted. Next, socialism and all of the immediate aims of the labor movement are shown to be absolutely hopeless of realization. A civilization, according to the author, always passes through three periods, the formative period, the period of maturity, and the period of decadence.

In a short final chapter the real thesis of the work is reached. Western civilization is approaching the final struggle of the formative period, an epoch of tremendous wars and furious industrial upheavals which will be the birth throes of the brilliant but short period of maturity, a great capitalist world empire. In the victory of capitalism, the theory of socialism will be accepted by the ruling class as was Christianity under Constantine, in an emasculated form. Wage slavery, which the author believes is as bad as chattel slavery, will be softened and the lot of the workingman improved. Then when there are no more wrongs to be righted the period of decadence will begin.

There are very few notes or references, and the index is so inadequate as to be an aggravation.

GEORGE LOUIS ARNER.

- VAIL, C. H. *Militant and triumphant socialism*. (Chicago: Co-operative Pr. Co. 1913. Pp. 143. 50c.)
- WANINGER, K. *Der soziale katholizismus in England*. (M. Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1914. Pp. 139. 1.85 M.)
- WEISENGRUEN, P. *Die Erlösung vom Individualismus und Sozialismus*. (Munich: E. Reinhardt. 1914. Pp. viii, 306. 5 M.)
- WILLIAMS, A. *Copartnership and profit-sharing*. Home university library of modern knowledge, 77. (New York: Holt. 1913. Pp. 256. 50c.)

This book has been written with the intention of providing a useful general idea of the movement toward copartnership and profit-sharing. Copartnership admits the workers as partners to have a voice in the management and a share in the profits. Profit-sharing divides profits with the workers but gives no voice in the management. Both aim toward a better basis of production and distribution. Many instances of both methods are cited in England, France, and the United States; some of them, especially the establishments of Godin and Leclaire, Lever Bros. Ltd., Nelson Manufacturing Company, and Proctor & Gamble, are described in some detail. Trade unions will still exist under profit-sharing schemes, for they must still have power to ask for standard district rates, but the worker is liable to lose his interest in his class. It is a movement to transform capitalism into a form of coöperation and thus eliminate the class struggle. It is not a panacea for all industrial ills but goes far toward relieving the inequalities of the present industrial system.

This is an excellent book and maintains careful distinctions throughout between coöperation, copartnership, and profit-sharing—three terms that are often confused. The descriptions of the experiments, while brief, are thorough. It is a handbook of the subject in every sense of the term.

J. L. LEONARD.

- The Socialist party of the United States*. (Chicago: National Office, Socialist Party. 1914. Pp. 98. 25c.)

Statistics and Its Methods

NEW BOOKS

- HOFFMAN, F. L. *The statistical experience data of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 1892-1911*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1913. Pp. 161. \$2.)

Includes a list of works on "the importance of disease registration and the practical utility of institutional and other morbidity records as an aid towards the more successful solution of the pressing problems of labor, social service, medicine, public health, and insurance."

- BOLDUAN, C. F. *Hospital morbidity statistics. A practical method of making them uniform and preparing them for analytic study*. (New York City: Dept. of Health. 1913. Pp. 9.)